Russian Entomol. J. 11(3): 241–252

On some new and little-known species of the Anisodactylina and Harpalina (the Selenophori group) from East Asia and Oriental region (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

О некоторых новых и малоизвестных видах Anisodactylina и Harpalina (группа Selenophori) из Восточной Азии и Ориентального региона (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Selenophori, *Progonochaetus*, *Pseudognathaphanus*, *Pseudorhysopus*, *Prakasha*, *Siopelus*, *Dioryche*, *Harpalus*, East Asia, Oriental region, taxonomy, distribution.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Selenophori, *Progonochaetus*, *Pseudognathaphanus*, *Pseudorhysopus*, *Prakasha*, *Siopelus*, *Dioryche*, *Harpalus*, Восточная Азия, Ориентальный регион, таксономия, распространение.

ABSTRACT: Three species are newly described: *Progonochaetus indicus* sp.n. and *Siopelus tamilnadensis* sp.n. from India, and *Dioryche yunnana* sp.n. from China (Yunnan). *Pseudognathaphanus dispellens* (Walker, 1859), stat. rest. is treated as a distinct species from Sri Lanka [not synonym of *P. punctilabris* (Mac Leay, 1825)]. *Prakasha amariformis* (Bates, 1892), = *Harpalus nuristanus* Jedlička, 1955, syn.n. is redescribed, its taxonomic position is discussed and new distributional data are presented. *Pseudorhysopus kabakovi* Kataev & Wrase, 2001 is reported from India (Assam and Nagaland) for the first time. Lectotypes are designated for *Selenophorus orientalis* Dejean, 1829, *Gnathaphanus acutipennis* Bates, 1892 and *Platymetopus amariformis* Bates, 1892.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Описаны три новых вида: *Progonochaetus indicus* sp.n. и *Siopelus tamilnadensis* sp.n. из Индии и *Dioryche yunnana* sp.n. из Китая (Юннань). *Pseudognathaphanus dispellens* (Walker, 1859), stat. rest., ранее считавшийся синонимом *P. punctilabris* (MacLeay, 1825), переописан как самостоятельный вид из Шри Ланки. Еще один вид, *Prakasha amariformis* (Bates, 1892), = *Harpalus nuristanus* Jedlička, 1955, syn.n., переописан, его таксономическое положение обсуждается и новые данные о распространении приводятся. *Pseudorhysopus kabakovi* Kataev & Wrase, 2001 впервые приводится из Индии (Ассам и Нагаленд). Лектотипы обозначены для *Selenophorus orientalis* Dejean, 1829, *Gnathaphanus acutipennis* Bates, 1892 и *Platymetopus amariformis* Bates, 1892.

The present paper deals with several new and little-known East Asian and Oriental species of the subtribe Anisodactylina (genera *Progonochaetus* G. Müller, 1938; *Pseudognathaphanus* Schauberger, 1932; and *Pseudorhysopus* Kataev & Wrase, 2001) and of the Selenophori group of the subtribe Harpalina (genera *Prakasha* Andrewes, 1919; *Siopelus* Murray, 1859; and *Dioryche* MacLeay, 1825).

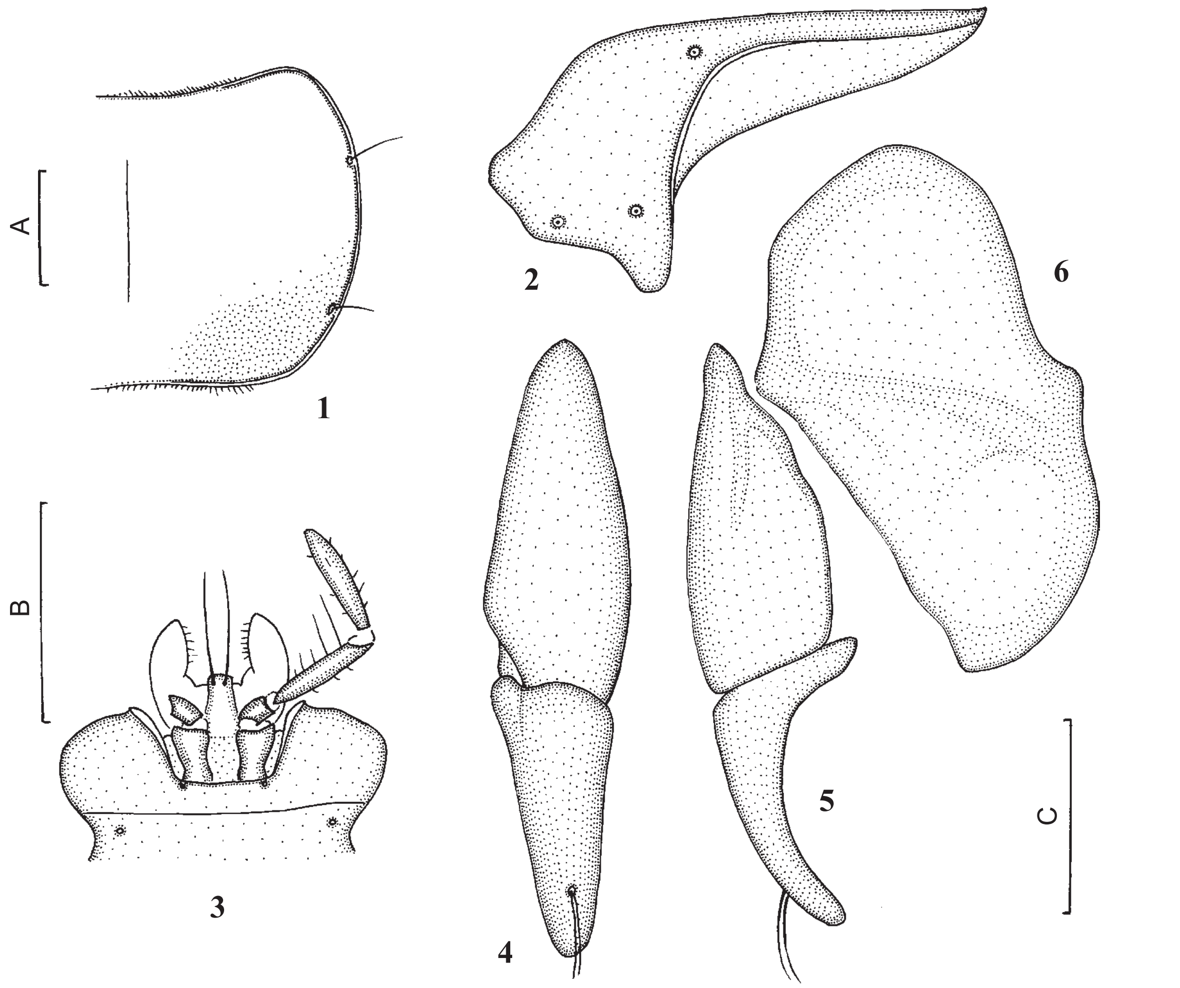
The following abbreviations were used herein for identification of deposition of the examined material: MNHUB — Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany; MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MPU — Moscow Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russia; NME — Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany; NMP — National Museum Prague, Czech Republic; SMNHS — Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden; TMB — Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary; ZISP — Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg, Russia; cBEL — Collection I.A. Belousov, St.Petersburg, Russia; cKM — Collection R. Kmeco (Litovel, Czech Republic); cWP — Collection J. Weipert, Plaue, Germany.

Measurements were taken as follows: body length from anterior margin of clypeus to elytral apex; width of head as maximum linear distance across head, including compound eyes, and as minimum linear distance across neck constriction just behind eyes; length of pronotum along its median line; length of elytra from basal ridge in scutellar region to apex of sutural angle; maximum width of pronotum (WPmax) and elytra (WE) at their broadest place; minimum width of pronotum (WPmin) at its narrowest place near hind angles.

Progonochaetus indicus **sp.n.**

Figs 1–9.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, **India**, 350 km NE Deli, Corbett Nature Park, 11.III.1994, T. Vereschagina leg. (ZISP).



Figs 1–6. *Progonochaetus indicus* sp.n. 1 — pronotum (Bangalor); 2 — left metacoxa (Mandvi); 3 — labium (Kanthiawar); 4–5 — stylus (Kanthiawar), lateral (4) and ventral (5) aspects; 6 — hemisternite (Kanthiawar), ventral aspect. Scales: A = 1 mm (1); B = 1 mm (2–3); C = 0.5 mm (4–6).

Рис. 1–6. *Progonochaetus indicus* sp.n. 1 — переднеспинка (Бангалор); 2 — левый задний тазик (Мандви); 3 — нижняя губа (Кантиавар); 4–5 — стилюс (Кантиавар), латеральный (4) и вентральный (5) аспекты; 6 — полустернит (Кантиавар), вентральный аспект. Масштаб: А = 1 мм (1); В = 1 мм (2–3); С = 0,5 мм (4–6).

Paratypes. **India**: 1 ♀, "*subcostatus* Dej. Ostindien" (ZISP); 1 ♂, Bangalor, 23.IX.1963, Stalmakova leg. (ZISP); 2♀♀, Kathiawar, peninsula, 18.IX.1963, Stalmakova leg. (ZISP); 1 ♀, Bandipur reserv., 26.IX.1963, Stalmakova leg. (ZISP); 1♂, Cutch peninsula, Mandvi, 12.IX.1963, Stalmakova leg. (ZISP); 1 ♂, Rajasthan, Baratpur, Kaelodeo Nature Reserve, 20.IX.1997, L. Nádai leg. (TMB).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL (examined previously and not labelled as paratypes).**India**: 1♂, "Viyagapata, 4732/6" (SMNHS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Nagpur C.P., India, 100 ft, 3.VII.1916, E.D. Abreu" (MNHN); 1 ♀, "Inde, Bellary ou Ceylan, de Morgan 1896" (MNHN); 5♂♂, 1♀, "Inde, Bellary, de Morgan, 1896" (MNHN); 8 ♂♂, 1♀, "Wagra-Karaur, env. de Bellary, Chaper & de Morgan, 1883" (MNHN); 2 ♀♀, "India, Ratnagiri, 1938, J. Berlioz" (MNHN).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 11.8–13.2 mm, width 4.8–5.3 mm.

Black, usually labrum externally and clypeus anteriorly paler, reddish brown. Antennae dark brown, with two first antennomeres reddish brown. Palpi also reddish brown. Legs dark brown to black. Upperside shiny, without any metallic hue.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.75–0.79 and 0.62–0.67 times as wide as pronotum, impunctate on dorsum (sometimes with fine micropunctures around and behind supraorbital pore). Eyes large and convex. Clypeus with one setigerous pore on each side of anterior margin. Clypeo-ocular prolongations distinct, rather short, not reaching supraorbital furrows. Supraorbital pores situated in front of hind margin of eyes. Tempora somewhat flat, sloped to neck. Labium (Fig. 3) with rather narrow ligular sclerite not widened at apex. Paraglossae comparatively narrow, much extended beyond ligular sclerite, pointed at apex and pubescent along mesal margins. Epilobes of mentum rather narrow, slightly widened anteriorly. Antennae not long, extending slightly beyond basal ridge of elytra. Microsculpture obsolete dorsally, well visible laterally, behind supraorbital pore; consisting of fine transverse meshes.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) moderately and rather evenly convex, slightly flattened baso-laterally, 1.49–1.58 times as wide as long, widest a little before middle, rounded at sides and ciliate along basal edge. Anterior lateral setigerous pore in each side

situated in anterior third of pronotum. Anterior margin moderately arcuately emarginate, bordered only laterally; posterior margin more or less straight, bead along it rather broadly interrupted medially. Apical angles notably protruding, narrowly rounded at apex. Basal angles very widely rounded. Lateral depressions not developed. Basal foveae usually small and superficial, sometimes lacking. Pronotal surface very finely punctulate and wrinkled baso-laterally. Microsculpture visible mainly baso-laterally and very narrowly along sides, consisting of fine isodiametric meshes.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.49–1.53 times as long as wide, 2.85–2.93 times as long and 1.24–1.29 times as wide as pronotum, widest behind middle and weakly rounded at sides. Shoulders prominent, rounded at apex, without denticle. Subapical sinuation comparatively deep, without denticle at base. Sutural angles acutangular, somewhat sharp at apex. Basal bead glabrous, slightly sinuate, continuing in even curvature around shoulder and merged with lateral bead. Intervals largely somewhat flat, weakly convex before apex. One or two lateral intervals throughout and elytral apices of all other intervals finely punctate and pubescent; often also very fine unsetigerous punctures present on elytral disc throughout. Striae impunctate (sometimes hardly crenulate), weakly deepened at apex. Scutellar stria long, with basal pore. Third and fifth intervals each with several dorsal setigerous pores associated with 2nd (basally), 3rd (apically) and 5th (almost throughout) striae respectively; 7th interval without dorsal setigerous pores. Marginal series without wide gap at middle. Microsculpture distinct, visible throughout, consisting of fine isodiametric meshes.

Hind wings fully developed. Metepisterna much longer than wide and strongly narrowed posteriad. Three last abdominal sterna, except for standart fixed setae, glabrous. Anal sternum rounded at apex, in male with 1–2 pairs, in female 2 pairs of setigerous pores along apical margin. Anal tergum in male widely rounded at apex, in female bilaterally concave and narrowly rounded at apex. Metacoxae (Fig. 2) each, except for two obligatory fixed setigerous pores, with additional posterolateral pore. Metafemur with two setigerous pores at hind margin. Tarsi densely pubescent dorsally; 1st metatarsomere a little longer than 2nd and 3rd together.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 7–9) almost angularly bent medially, with apex slightly curved ventrally (lateral aspect). Terminal lamella (Fig. 9) rather narrow, slightly longer than wide, evenly narrowed to blunt apex (dorsal aspect). Apical capitulum lacking. Internal sac without any remarkable sclerotic elements.

Hemisternite and basal stylomere of female genitalia (Figs 4–6) without any setae or spines. Apical stylomere rather long and weakly arcuate, blunted at apex.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name refers to “India”, the area of geographical distribution of the new species.

DISTRIBUTION. Widely distributed in India.

REMARKS. Based on the pronotum with two lateral setigerous pores, the polysetose labial penultimate palpomere and the spongy vestiture of dilated pro- and mesotarsomeres of male, the new species belongs to the genus *Progonochaetus* G. Müller, 1938, most species of which are distributed in the Afrotropical region (39 species in Africa, 3 species in Madagascar and Reunion, and 1 species in the Comoros). Only one species, *P. laevistriatus* Sturm, 1818, was known from the Oriental region. However, the examination of the material from different localities of southern Asia revealed that two separate species, one of which is newly described here, were mixed in the collections. *P. indicus* sp.n. is easily distinguished from *P. laevistriatus* by the combination of the following characters: metacoxae each with posterolateral pore, posterior edge of pronotum with short hairs (ciliate), and median lobe of aedeagus almost angularly bent medially (the median lobe of *P. laevistriatus* is illustrated in Figs 10–12). In addition, *P. indicus* sp.n. possesses the longer and narrower terminal lamella of median lobe, the shorter elytra, the more dense tarsal pubescence and the less distinct and more restricted microsculpture on disc of pronotum. There are also differences in the body size: *P. indicus* sp.n. is, on average, larger and more robust than *P. laevistriatus*. Based on the examined specimens, the geographical ranges of both species seems to be isolated. Whereas *P. indicus* sp.n. is known only from India, *P. laevistriatus* is distributed in Burma and South West China.

Progonochaetus laevistriatus (Sturm, 1818)
Figs 10–12.

Harpalus laevistriatus Sturm, 1818: 80, t. 91, f. B. Type locality: “Ostindien”.

Selenophorus orientalis Dejean, 1829: 128. Type locality: “Indes orientalis”.

Gnathaphanus acutipennis Bates, 1892: 328. Type locality: “Mandalay”, Burma.

TYPE MATERIAL. Syntypes (?) of *Harpalus laevistriatus*: 1 ♀ labelled “*Harp. laevistriatus* Sturm, Deutschl. Ins. IV. 80, 46. t. 91, f. B, Ind. or.”, “Ind. orient.”, “52776”, “*Gnathaphanus* (*Harpalus*) *laevistriatus* Sturm, Type, H.E. Andrewes det.”, “Zool. Mus. Berlin”, “*Pseudognathaphanus orientalis* (Dejean), det. N. Ito 1994”, “= *P. acutipennis* (Bates) = *laevistriatus* (Sturm), nom. nud.” (MNHUB); and 1 ♂ labelled “Hist.-coll. 52776. India orient.”, “*Harpalus laevistriatus* Sturm”, “Zool. Mus. Berlin”, “*Pseudognathaphanus orientalis* (Dejean), det. N. Ito, 1994” (MNHUB).

Lectotype of *Selenophorus orientalis* (here designated for purposes of fixation of species name), ♂ labelled “♂”, “*orientalis* in India oriental.” (MNHN).

Lectotype of *Gnathaphanus acutipennis* (here designated for purposes of fixation of species name), ♂ labelled “Mandalay, Birmania, Fea, 18...”, “*Gnathaphanus acutipennis* Bates”, “Ex Musaeo H.W. Bates, 1892” (MNHN); Paralectotypes: 1 ♀, same data but without determinational label (MNHN); 1 ♀, “Toungoo, L. Fea V-X-88”, “Ex Musaeo H.W. Bates, 1892” (MNHN); 1 ♂, “Rangoon, Birmania, Fea, 188...”, “Ex Musaeo H.W. Bates 1892” (MNHN).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China**. Yunnan (south of province): 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, “Puerh”, 1400 m, 21.IV.1955, Kryzhanovsky & Chou Cha-yun leg. (ZISP); 2 ♀♀, Simao, 1300 m, 12.IV.1955, Kryzhanovsky leg. (ZISP); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, “Damonlung (30 km SW Cheli)”, 700 m, 11.IV.1957, Hun Kuan-chi leg. (ZISP); 1 ♀, “Mangshi”, 900 m, 15.V.1955, U Lo & Bustshik leg. (ZISP). **Burma**. 1 ♂, Tenasserim, Mekane, 90 km E of Moulmein, 200 m, 2−8.XI.1934, Malaise leg. (SMNHS).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to the preceding species.

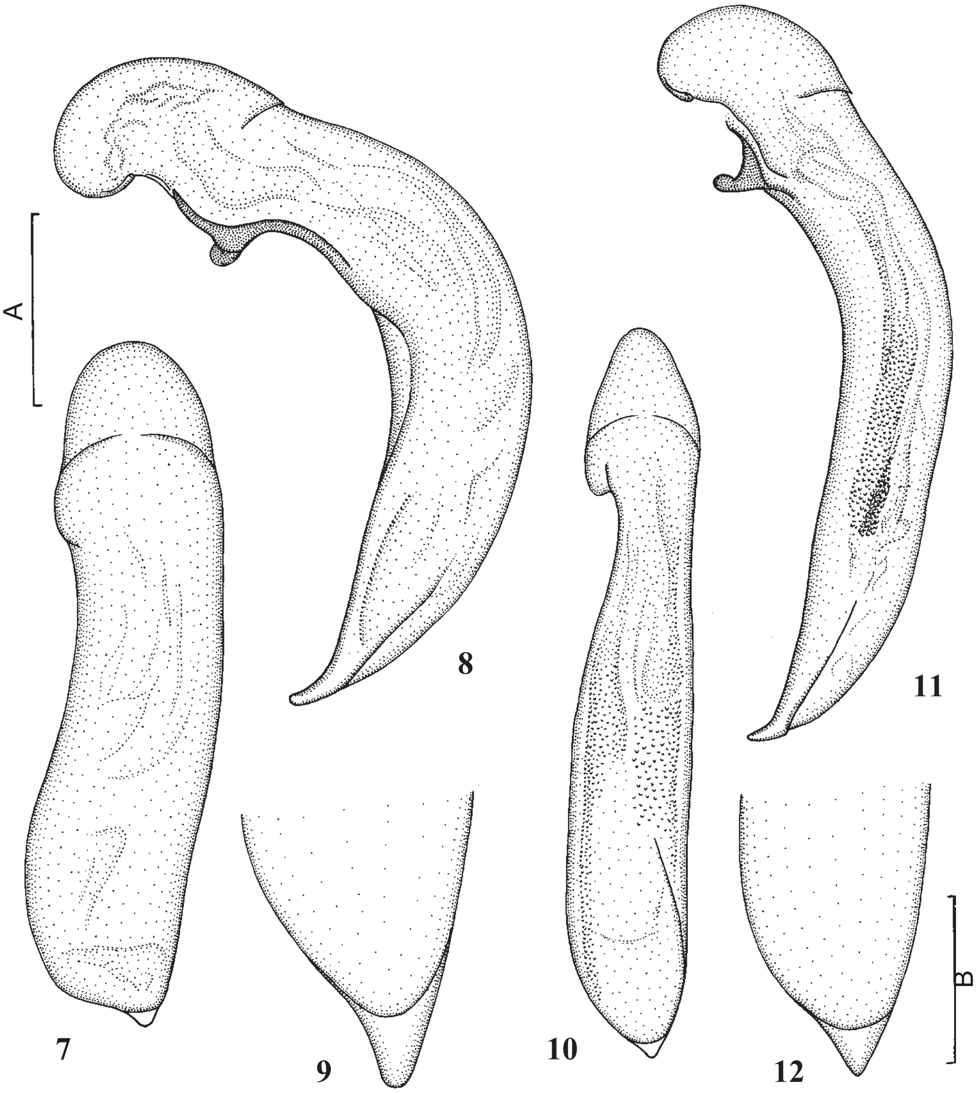
Body size, on average, smaller: length 11.0–12.5 mm, width 4.4–5.0 mm.

Head with relatively more narrow neck: measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.77–0.82 and 0.60–0.65 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae sligtly longer and slenderer.

Pronotum relatively smaller, 1.47–1.57 times as wide as long, and usually more strongly narrowed basally; in most specimens not ciliate along posterior margin. Microsculpture more distinct, visible throughout and consisting of fine weakly transverse meshes on pronotal disc.

Elytra narrower and longer, 1.50–1.60 times as long as wide, 3.00–3.15 times as long and 1.25–1.37 times as wide as pronotum.

Anal sternum of male weakly concave at apex, with 1 pair of setigerous pores along apical margin. Metacoxae without additional posterolateral pores, only with two obligatory fixed setigerous pores. Tarsal pubescence, especially on meso- and metatarsi, very sparse.



Figs 7–12. *Progonochaetus*. 7–9 — *P. indicus* sp.n. (Bangalor). 10–12 — *P. laevistriatus* (lectotype of *Selenophorus orientalis*). 7, 10 — median lobe of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 8, 11 — the same, lateral aspect; 9–12 — apex of median lobe, dorsal aspect. Scales: A = 1 mm (7–8, 10–11); B = 0.5 mm (9, 12).

Рис. 7–12. *Progonochaetus*. 7–9 — *P. indicus* sp.n. (Бангалор). 10–12 — *P. laevistriatus* (лектотип *Selenophorus orientalis*). 7, 10 — срединная доля эдеагуса, дорсальный аспект; 8, 11 — то же, латеральный аспект; 9–12 — вершина срединной доли, дорсальный аспект. Масштаб: A = 1 мм (7–8, 10–11); B = 0,5 мм (9, 12).

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 10–12) weakly arcuate, with shorter triangular terminal lamella, pointed at apex.

DISTRIBUTION. Certainly known only from China (Yunnan) and Burma but the species seems to be distributed more widely.

REMARKS. The examination of the type specimens of *Harpalus laevistriatus*, *Selenophorus orientalis* and *Gnathaphanus acutipennis* confirmed the former opinion that all three names are based on a single species.

Pseudognathaphanus dispellens (Walker, 1859), **stat.rest.**

Figs 13–16.

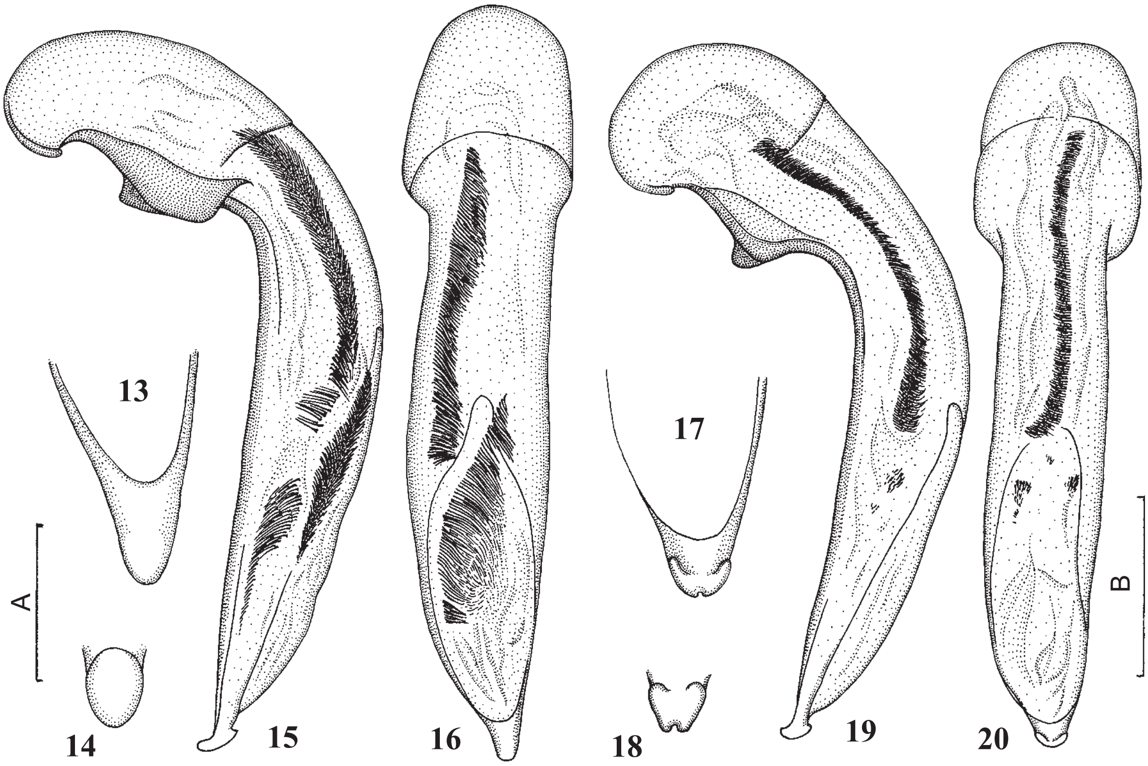
Harpalus dispellens Walker 1859: 51. Type locality: "Ceylon".

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Sri Lanka**: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mahatlava, 9 km SW Yala, Yala Nature Reserve, 22.X.1982, V. Zaitzev leg. (ZISP); 1♀, Vilpattu, Talawila, 8.X.1982, G. Medvedev leg. (ZISP); 1 ♂, Southern Province, Galle, Koggala Lake, 14–28.XII.1992, C. Kuno[?] leg. (NME).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 12.8–14.3 mm, width 5.3–6.0 mm.

Black, rather dull; often palpomeres apically, apical antennomeres and sometimes also tarsi dark brown to reddish brown.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.70–0.74 and 0.56–0.58 times as wide as pronotum, impunctate on dorsum. Eyes large and convex, semispherical. Clypeus arcuately emarginate anteriorly and labral base visible in emargination in some specimens. Clypeo-ocular prolongations present, deepened anteriorly, very



Figs 13–20. *Pseudognathaphanus*. 13–16 — *P. dispellens* (Sri Lanka). 17-20 — *P. punctilabris* (Yunnan). 13, 17 — apex of median lobe of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 14, 18 — apical capitulum, dorsal aspect; 15, 19 — median lobe, lateral aspect; 16, 20 — the same, dorsal aspect. Scales: A = 0.5 mm (13–14, 17–18); B = 1 mm (15–16, 19–20).

Рис. 13–20. *Pseudognathaphanus*. 13–16 — *P. dispellens* (Шри Ланка). 17–20 — *P. punctilabris* (Юннань). 13, 17 — вершина срединной доли эдеагуса, дорсальный аспект; 14, 18 — головка эдеагуса, дорсальный аспект; 15, 19 — срединная доля, латеральный аспект; 16, 20 — то же, дорсальный аспект. Масштаб: A = 0,5 мм (13–14, 17–18); B = 1 мм (15–16, 19–20).

thin posteriorly, reaching supraorbital furrows. Supraorbital pores situated in front of hind margin of eyes. Tempora somewhat flat to weakly convex, sloped to neck. Antennae slender, rather long, extending approximately to one-sixth of elytra.

Pronotum rather weakly convex, slightly flattened baso-laterally, 1.42–1.48 times as wide as long, widest just before middle, rounded at sides; sometimes sides rounded anteriorly and almost rectilinearly converging basally. Anterior margin moderately arcuately emarginate; posterior one more or less straight or widely rounded, not ciliate along basal edge; both margins bordered only laterally. Apical angles notably protruding, narrowly rounded at apex. Basal angles either widely rounded or subangulate. Basal foveae located within wide and flat basolateral depressions, usually small, narrow and shallow, sometimes lacking. Pronotal surface very finely punctulate within baso-lateral depressions and extremely narrowly along sides.

Elytra moderately convex, rather long, 1.51–1.53 times as long as wide, 2.83–2.93 times as long and 1.27–1.32 times as wide as pronotum, widest behind middle and weakly rounded at sides. Shoulders prominent, subangulate, rounded at apex and without denticle. Subapical sinuation rather deep, without denticle at base. Sutural angles acutangular, usually blunt at apex. Basal bead glabrous, slightly sinuate, continuing in even curvature around shoulder and merged with lateral bead. Intervals throughout weakly convex. One-two lateral intervals and elytral apex finely punctate and pubescent. Striae impunctate, slightly impressed, not deepened at apex. Scutellar stria long, with basal pore. Third, fifth and seventh intervals with numerous dorsal setigerous pores associated mostly with 2nd (basally), 3rd (apically), 5th and 7th (both throughout) striae respectively. Marginal series without wide gap at middle.

Microsculpture on dorsum of head, pronotum and elytra distinct, visible throughout, consisting of fine isodiametric meshes.

Metepisterna much longer than wide and strongly narrowed posteriad. Three last abdominal sterna, except for standart fixed setae, glabrous. Anal sternum rounded at apex, in male with 1 pair, in female 2 pairs of setigerous pores along apical margin. Anal tergum in male obtusely, in female more acutely angulate at apex. Metacoxae without additional posterolateral pores, only with two obligatory fixed setigerous pores. Metafemur with two setigerous pores at hind margin. Tarsal pubescence, especially on meso- and metatarsi, rather sparse.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 13–16) curved just behind basal bulb and nearly straight along ventral side up to rather long and oblique apical capitulum (lateral aspect); latter (Fig. 14) oval and rounded at apex (view from behind). Terminal lamella (Fig. 13) comparatively narrow, longer than wide (dorsal aspect). Internal sac with long and narrow longitudinal spiny patch in basal half of median lobe and wide spiny patch in its apical portion.

DISTRIBUTION. The geographical distribution of this species seems to be restricted to Sri Lanka.

REMARKS. This species was described from Ceylon without comparison with any known species and was subsequently treated [Andrewes, 1919a] as conspecific with

Pseudognathaphanuspunctilabris (MacLeay, 1825) which was originally described from Java and is very common in the Oriental region. However, both these taxa are well distinguished from each other by several constant characters, including of male genitalia, and should be treated as separate species. According to our data, *P. dispellens* is larger and more robust than *P. punctilabris*, its head is relatively broader, elytra are notably shorter and broader, median lobe of aedeagus possesses the longer terminal lamella with oval apical capitulum and internal sac with additional large apical spiny patch. For comparison, in *P. punctilabris* the body length is 11.8–13.2 mm; the head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, is correspondingly 0.75–0.79 and 0.59–0.70 times as wide as pronotum; the elytra are 1.54–1.66 times as long as wide and 2.98–3.12 times as long as pronotum; the median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 17–20) is with the shorter terminal lamella (Fig. 17) and with the horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum having a small deep incision at apex (Fig. 18); and the internal sac has only a basal longitudinal spiny patch and 1-2 small medial spiny patches. It should also be noted, that male pro- and mesotarsi of*P. dispellens* is more strongly expanded than those of *P. punctilabris*.

Pseudorhysopus kabakovi Kataev & Wrase, 2001
Figs 21–23.

Pseudorhysopus kabakovi Kataev & Wrase, 2001: 640.

NEW RECORDS. **India**: 1 ♂, 1♀, Assam, “Assam plains”, “Ex Musaeo H.W. Bates, 1892” (MNHN); 1 ♂, Nagaland, “Naga hills, 4000“', “Ex Musaeo H.W. Bates, 1892” (MNHN).

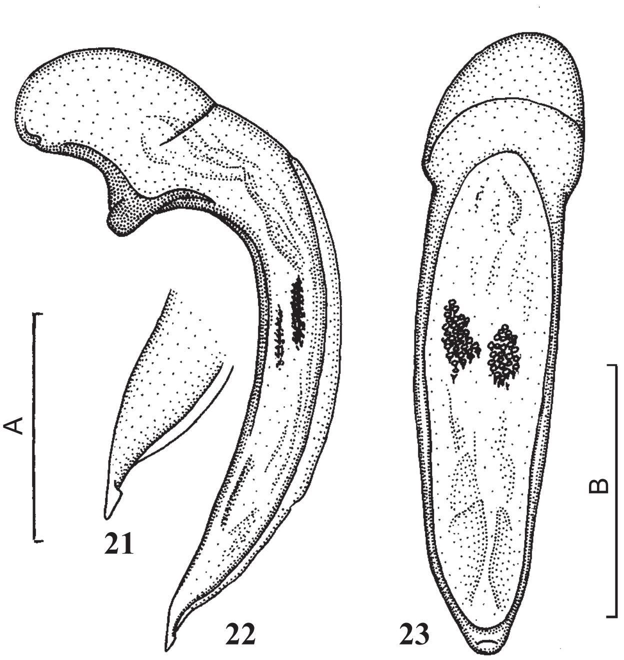
REMARKS. This species was described from three specimens (one male and two females) collected in Northern Vietnam. The specimens examined from North East India (Assam and Nagaland) are similar to them in most of their morphological characteristics including body size (length 9.2–9.7 mm, width 3.9–4.2 mm) but pronotum is slightly wider (1.53–1.56 times as wide as long), elytra are a little narrower (1.39–1.45 times as long as wide, 2.50–2.64 times as long and 1.16–1.18 times as wide than pronotum), head is relatively smaller (measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.72–0.73 and 0.61–0.62 times as wide as pronotum), basal pronotal angles are more obtuse, apex of median lobe of aedeagus is more strongly curved dorsad and two spiny patches in the internal sac are larger (Figs 21–23). In my opinion, the observed differences are not sufficient to separate the Indian specimens as a distinct species but these specimens may really represent a new subspecies. Unfortunately, because only a few specimens are available, I don’t know if populations with characteristics intermediate between those of the two geographical forms exist or not. The additional material is needed to correctly determine the real status of the Indian form.

Prakasha amariformis (Bates, 1892)
Figs 24–30.

Platymetopus (?) *amariformis* Bates, 1892: 333. Type locality: “Kawkareet (Tenasserim)”, Burma.

Harpalus nuristanus Jedlička, 1955: 195, **syn.n.** Type locality: “Afghanistan: Nuristan: Bashgultal”.

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Platymetopus amariformis* (here designated for purposes of fixation of species name): ♂ labelled “Tenasserim, Kawkareet, Fea, Gen. Febbr. 1887” and “*Platymetopus amariformis* Bates” (MNHN). Paralectotypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Toungoo, L. Fea, V.-X.88” (MNHN).



Figs 21–23. *Pseudorhysopus kabakovi* (Assam). 21 — apex of median lobe of aedeagus, lateral aspect; 22 — median lobe, lateral aspect; 23 — the same, dorsal aspect. Scales: A = 0.5 mm (21); B = 1 mm (22–23).

Рис. 21–23. *Pseudorhysopus kabakovi* (Ассам). 21 — вершина срединной доли эдеагуса, латеральный аспект; 22 — срединная доля, латеральный аспект; 23 — то же, дорсальный аспект. Масштаб: А = 0,5 мм (21); В = 1 мм (22–23).

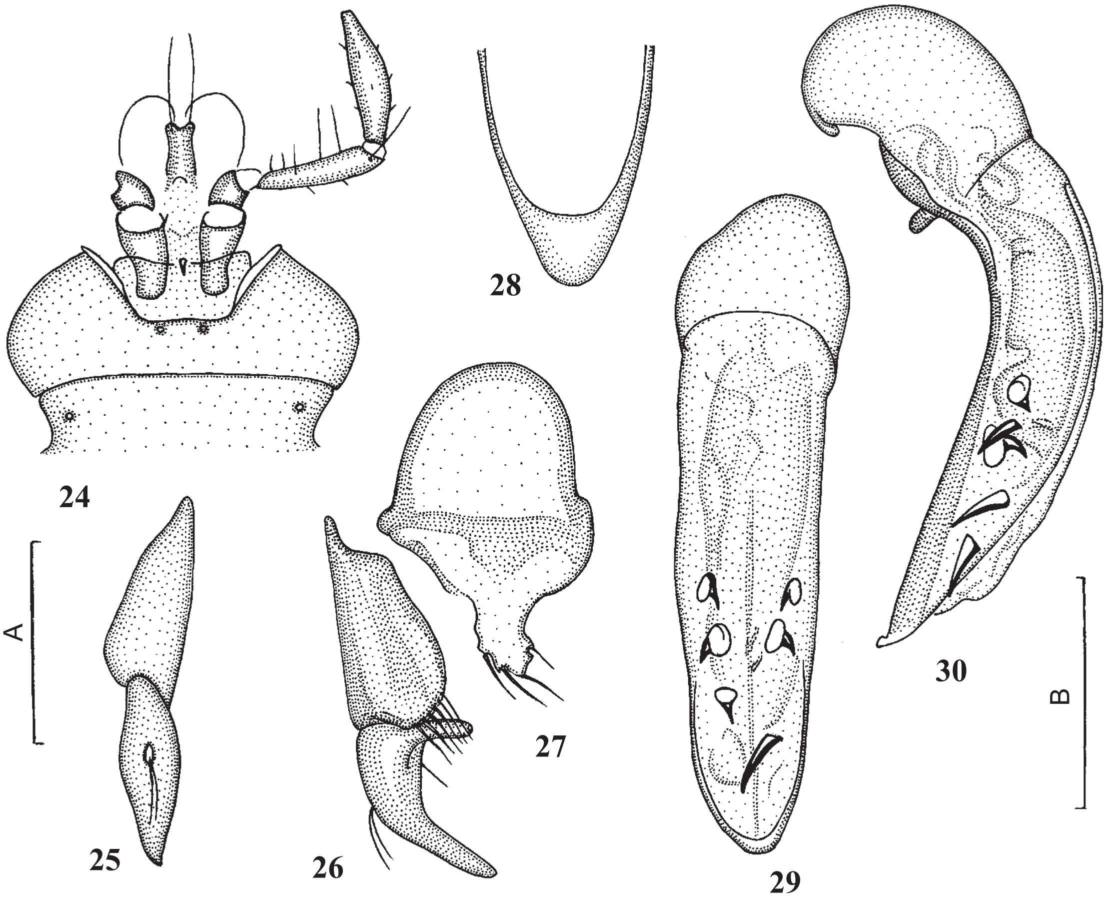
Holotype of *Harpalus nuristanus*: 1 ♀, “J. Klapperich, Bashgultal, 1200 m, Nuristan, 7.5.53, Afghanistan”, “Typus”, “*nuristanus* sp.n., det. Ing. Jedlička” (SMNHS). Paratypes (labelled by Jedlička as cotypes): 1 ♀, same data (TMB); 1 ♀, same data but “3.5.53” (NMP).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Pakistan**: 1 ♂, Islamabad, 1 km S Hotel Adventure Inn, 500 m, 27.IV.1998, Gy. M. Lascio & G. Ronkay leg. (TMB). **Nepal**: 1 ♀, Province Bheri, Nepalganj, river shore N of the airport, 30.V.1997, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 2 ♂♂, 2♀♀, District Bheri, Nepalganj, 28°02’59"N 81°36’56"E, 235 m, Hotel Batika, at light, 18.VI.1999, Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♀, same data but M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River shore, 27°34’80"N 84°29’49"E, 180 m, at light, 18.IV.2000, A. Weigel leg. (NME).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 7.2–8.1 mm, width 2.9–3.4 mm.

Dark reddish brown to almost black, usually labrum entirely or externally, base of mandibles and narrow margins of pronotum paler, reddish brown. Palpi, antennae and legs brownish yellow; usually knees, tibiae at apex, antennae beginning from 3rd antennomere on and sometimes also tarsi more or less infuscated. Upperside with weak copper or green metallic lustre.

Head comparatively small, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.63–0.67 and 0.49–0.54 times as wide as pronotum, impunctate on dorsum, with large and convex eyes very narrowly separated from buccal fissure ventrally. Tempora short, somewhat flat, rather abruptly fallen to neck, each with few short setae. Labrum very weakly concave anteriorly. Clypeus with one setigerous pore on each side of anterior margin; latter only moderately emarginate but labral base visible in emargination in some specimens. Frontal suture superficial. Clypeo-ocular prolongations present,



Figs 24–30. *Prakasha amariformis* (24, 28–30 — lectotype; 25–27 — Nepal). 24 — labium; 25 — stylus, lateral aspect; 26 — the same, ventral aspect; 27 — hemisternite, ventral aspect; 28 — apex of median lobe of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 29 — median lobe, dorsal aspect; 30 — the same, lateral aspect. Scales: A = 0.5 mm (24–27); B = 1 mm (28–30).

Рис. 24–30. *Prakasha amariformis* (24, 28–30 — лектотип; 25–27 — Непал). 24 — нижняя губа; 25 — стилюс, боковой аспект; 26 — то же, вентральный аспект; 27 — полустернит, вентральный аспект; 28 — вершина срединной доли эдеагуса, дорсальный аспект; 29 — срединная доля, дорсальный аспект; 30 — то же, боковой аспект. Масштаб: A = 0,5 мм (24–27); B = 1 мм (28–30).

deepened at clypeus and obsolete at supraorbital furrows. Supraorbital pores situated in front of hind margin of eyes. Labium (Fig. 24) with mentum and submentum separated by complete suture. Mentum lacking median tooth, with a pair of median setae. Epilobes of mentum rather narrow, slightly widened anteriorly. Submentum with one lateral setae on each side. Ligular sclerite rather narrow, weakly concave on each side and anteriorly, not widened at apex and with only two ventroapical setae. Dorsoapical setae absent. Paraglossae glabrous, very broad, rounded at apex, much extended beyond ligular sclerite and not separated distally from it by notch. Antennae slender, not long, extending slightly beyond basal ridge of elytra, pubescent from apical half of 3rd segment.

Pronotum unisetose laterally, moderately convex, slightly flattened baso-laterally, 1.52–1.65 times as wide as long, widest just before middle (PWmax/PWmin = 1.13–1.19), rounded at sides; in some specimens sides rounded only anteriorly and almost rectilinearly converging basally. Anterior margin straight or weakly emarginate, bordered throughout or only laterally; posterior margin more or less straight, bordered throughout, markedly wider than anterior margin and slightly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Apical angles not protruding, rounded at apex. Basal angles sharp, obtusangular, each with a tiny denticle at apex. Pronotal basal edge ciliate. Lateral depressions beginning from lateral pores, widened basally and fused there with wide baso-lateral depressions. Basal foveae located within baso-lateral depressions, usually small and superficial, sometimes lacking. Pronotal surface finely and densely punctate and pubescent baso-laterally and very narrowly along sides and sometimes at anterior margin. Pubescence short, hardly visible.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.47–1.56 times as long as wide, 2.73–2.97 times as long and 1.16–1.24 times as wide as pronotum, widest behind middle. Sides nearly rectilinear medially. Shoulders prominent, subangulate, each with a tiny (only hardly visible) denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation distinct but not deep, without denticle at base. Sutural angles acutangular, in both sexes blunt at apex. Basal bead finely pubescent, weakly sinuate, meeting lateral margin at very obtuse angle. Intervals largely somewhat flat, weakly convex before apex. One or two lateral intervals throughout, apices and bases (immediately at basal bead) of all other intervals finely punctate and pubescent. Striae impunctate, weakly deepened at apex. Scutellar stria long, with basal pore. Third, fifth and seventh intervals each with longitudinal row of dorsal setigerous pores associated in most specimens with 2nd,

5th and 7th striae respectively. Marginal series usually more or less widely interrupted medially.

Microsculpture on dorsum of head, pronotum and elytra distinct, visible throughout, consisting of more or less isodiametric meshes.

Hind wings fully developed. Metepisterna much longer than wide and strongly narrowed posteriad. Abdominal sterna, except for standart fixed setae, covered with short and sparse pubescence. Anal sternum in both sexes with 2 pairs of setigerous pores along apical margin. Apex of anal sternum and tergum in male rounded, in female angulate and slightly swollen medially into small plate-like disc. Metacoxae without additional posterolateral pores, only with obligatory fixed setigerous pores. Metafemur with 3–4 setigerous pores at hind margin. Tarsi very sparsely pubescent dorsally; 1st metatarsomere slender, slightly longer than 2nd and 3rd together. In male, 1st–4th pro- and mesotarsomeres rather weakly dilated and carrying biseriate adhesive vestiture underneath; 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive vestiture only apically.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 28–30) arcuate, with apex slightly swollen on ventral side. Apical orifice extended to basal bulb. Ventral surface with rather deep and narrow median invagination of sclerotized venter in distal half of median lobe. Terminal lamella (Fig. 28) rather short, slightly wider than long, roundly narrowed to round apex (dorsal aspect). Internal sac with 6–8 teeth of medium size in apical portion of median lobe.

Hemisternite of female genitalia (Figs 25–27) with a group of several strong setae distally. Basal stylomere with a group of rather thin and long setae latero-distally. Apical stylomere strongly arcuate, moderately long, somewhat sharp at apex, with one long and thin proximal seta near ventral margin of scrobe.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is distributed from eastern Afghanistan mainly along the southern macroslope of the Himalaya through Pakistan and Nepal to the Burmese mountains.

REMARKS. This species has originally been described from Burma ["Toungoo; Kawkareet (Tenasserim)"] within the genus *Platymetopus* Dejean, 1829. Later, Andrewes [1919b] erected for it the new genus *Prakasha* Andrewes, 1919 because, according to this author, the sole included species is morphologically rather distinct and more similar to the members of the genus *Dioryche* MacLeay, 1825 than to those of the genus *Platymetopus*. In more recent time, Noonan [1985a] in his revision of the supraspecific taxa of the Selenophori group also treated *Prakasha* as a separate monotypic genus on the basis of the following apomorphies: ligular sclerite with two short distal ventral setae (in addition to two normal distal ventral long ones); median lobe of the male genitalia with ventral invagination; apex of female abdominal sternum VI (anal) thickened medially; and tergum VIII (anal) of female abdomen angulate and swollen medially into plate-like disc. Noonan [l. c.] also noted that four, rather than two, distal ventral setae on the ligular sclerite of *P. amariformis* is the unique morphological character within the selenophorines. However, the examination of the available specimens of this species, including the lectotype, revealed that their ligular sclerite, like that of the other selenophorines, possesses only two distal ventral setae (Fig. 24). Unfortunately, Noonan did not provide any illustrations of ligula in *P. amariformis* and I don't know the reason of our disagreement. It is possible, that the opinion of Noonan is based only on one specimen with aberrant structure of ligular sclerite. In any case, I believe, this character should be excluded from the diagnosis of *Prakasha*. It should also be remarked that the shape of apex of female anal sternum and tergum is usually variable within rather larger genera of Harpalini and the modification similar to that in *Prakasha* occurs also in members of the unrelated genera *Discoderus* LeConte, 1853 and *Anisocnemus* Chaudoir, 1843 within the Selenophori group [see Noonan, 1985a]. As for the deep invagination on the ventral surface of the median lobe, it is the sole unique characteristic of *P. amariformis* which should be treated as autapomorphic feature.

At present, the taxonomic position of *Prakasha* is not still completely understood. Although *Prakasha* is rather separated from other Oriental genera of Selenophori, it is similar in habitus and some features of its morphology to the Ethiopian genus *Afromizonus* Basilewsky, 1947. Both these genera were included by Noonan [1985b] into two different major groups of selenophorines (*Prakasha* into the *Xenodochus* branch and *Afromizonus* into the *Parophonus* branch) on the basis of differences in the dorsal pubescence, at least of elytra, but, in my opinion, *Prakasha* and *Afromizonus* are not different in this character from each other because the elytra of both taxa have the similar fine pubescence mainly on one or two lateral elytral intervals. In addition, the both genera share the apomorphic state of loss of the peg-like seta from apical stylomere of female genitalia, as was already stated by Noonan [1985b], and some other morphological features: elytra each with the rows of setigerous pores on 3rd, 5th and 7th intervals and with small denticle at humeral apex; frontal foveae with clypeo-ocular prolongations; mentum lacking median tooth; and abdominal sternites covering with short pubescence. It is interesting to note that apex of clypeus of both *Prakasha* and *Afromizonus* is more deeply emarginate in some specimens and the labral base is partly visible in emargination. In spite of similarity to each other, *Prakasha* is well differing from *Afromizonus* in the ligular sclerite without additional dorsal setae and the median lobe of aedeagus with deep ventral invagination.

The present synonymization of *Harpalus nuristanus* described from two localities in Afghanistan (Nuristan: Bashgultal and Asmar) with *Prakasha amariformis* is based on the comparison of the type series of both these taxa. *P. amariformis* seems to be poorly variable in the geographic aspect. At least, I could not find any significant differences between the specimens from different parts of its distributional area.

Siopelus tamilnadensis **sp.n.**

Figs 31–36.

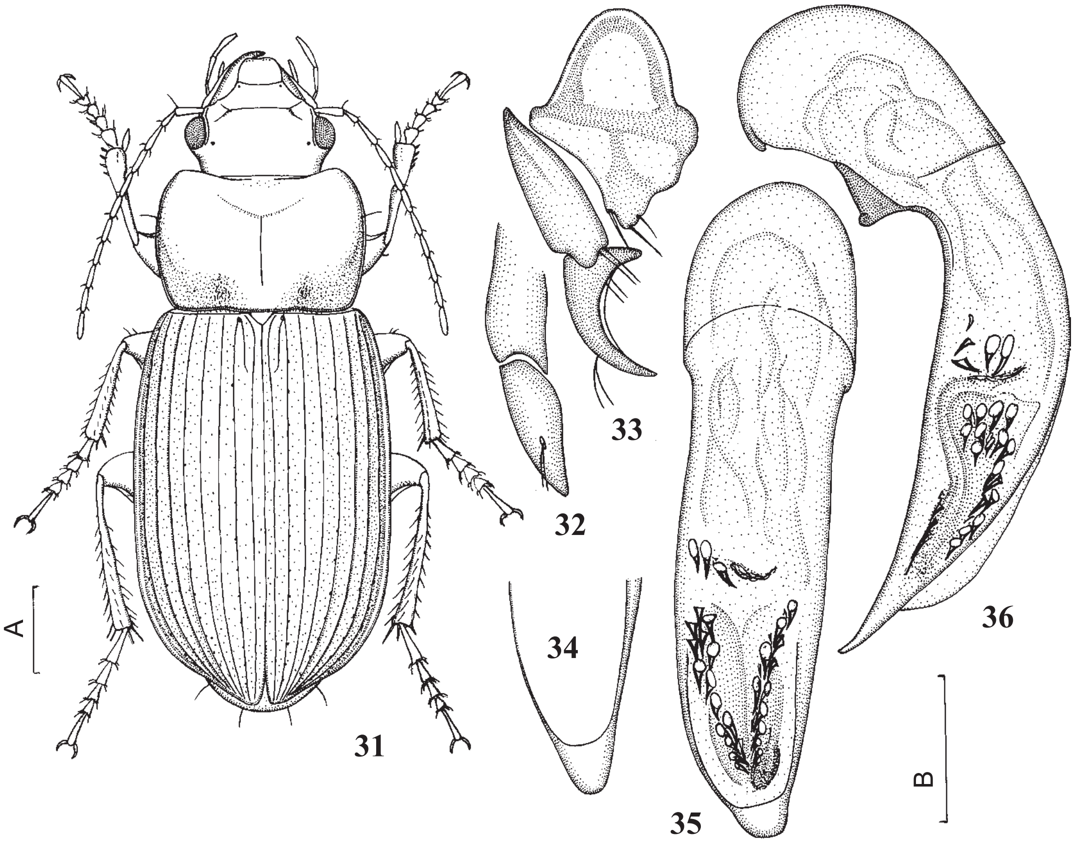
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, **India**, Madras env., Manapakhan, 20.V.–14.VI.1998, ? leg. (ZISP).

Paratypes. 2 ♀♀, same data (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 7.3–8.0 mm, width 3.1–3.4 mm.

Dark reddish brown to almost piceous, usually labrum at least externally, base of mandibles, narrow margins of pronotum and elytra, scutellum and apical third of suture reddish brown. Palpi, antennae and legs also reddish brown; knees and apex of tibiae hardly infuscated. Upperside shiny, with green bluish metallic lustre on elytra, more intensive in male than in female.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.68–0.72 and 0.56–0.58 times as wide as pronotum, impunctate on dorsum, with large and convex eyes rather narrowly separated from buccal fissure ventrally. Mandibles short, not elongate, left one rather sharp at apex. Tempora short, somewhat flat, sloped to neck, each with few very short setae. Labrum weakly concave anteriorly. Clypeus with one setigerous pore on each side of anterior margin; latter



Figs 31–36. *Siopelus tamilnadensis* sp.n. (31, 34–36 — holotype; 32–33 — paratype). 31 — general view; 32 — stylus, lateral aspect; 33 — stylus and hemisternite, ventral aspect; 34 — apex of median lobe of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 35 — median lobe, dorsal aspect; 36 — the same, lateral aspect. Scales: A = 2 mm (31); B = 0,5 mm (32–36).

Figs 31–36. *Siopelus tamilnadensis* sp.n. (31, 34–36 — голотип; 32–33 — паратип). 31 — общий вид; 32 — стилюс, боковой аспект; 33 — стилюс и полустернит, вентральный аспект; 34 — вершина срединной доли эдеагуса, дорсальный аспект; 35 — срединная доля, дорсальный аспект; 36 — то же, боковой аспект. Масштаб: A = 2 мм (31); B = 0,5 мм (32–36).

only moderately emarginate but labral base partly visible in emargination in holotype and one paratype. Frontal suture superficial. Clypeo-ocular prolongations present, not reaching supraorbital furrows, deepened at clypeus and very fine posteriorly. Supraorbital pores situated in front of hind margin of eyes. Mentum and submentum separated by complete suture. Mentum lacking median tooth but slightly swollen at anterior margin medially. Epilobes of mentum narrow. Submentum with one lateral setae on each side. Ligular sclerite very narrow, not widened at apex and with two ventroapical setae. Dorsoapical setae absent. Paraglossae glabrous, very broad, rounded at apex, much extended beyond ligular sclerite and not separated distally from it by any notch. Antennae slender, not long, extending slightly beyond basal ridge of elytra, pubescent from apical half of 3rd segment.

Pronotum unisetose laterally, somewhat convex, slightly flattened baso-laterally, 1.57–1.63 times as wide as long, widest slightly before middle, rounded throughout at sides (very widely basally). Anterior margin weakly emarginate, bead along it narrow, interrupted medially; posterior margin straight or widely rounded, bordered throughout, notably wider than anterior margin and slightly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Apical angles weakly protruding, rounded at apex. Basal angles obtusangular, narrowly rounded at apex. Pronotal basal edge ciliate. Lateral depressions weakly developed, shallow, beginning from lateral pores, widened basally and fused with wide and shallow baso-lateral depressions. Basal foveae located within baso-lateral depressions, small and superficial. Pronotal surface finely and densely punctate and pubescent baso-laterally and very narrowly along sides. Pubescence short, hardly visible. Punctures in basal foveae larger and usually confluent. Very fine, hardly noticeable punctation usually present also on pronotal disc.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.46–1.48 times as long as wide, 2.81–2.88 times as long and 1.18–1.24 times as wide as pronotum, widest behind middle and very widely rounded at sides. Shoulders not prominent, rounded at apex. Subapical sinuation distinct, rather shallow, without denticle at base. Sutural angles, in both sexes narrowly rounded at apex. Basal bead finely and sparsely pubescent, weakly sinuate, meeting lateral margin at very obtuse angle. Intervals rather flat, weakly convex before apex. Two lateral intervals throughout, apices and bases of all other intervals distinctly punctate and pubescent. Other elytral surface more finely and sparsely punctate throughout, without pubescence. Punctures on each discal interval arranged usually in four irregular rows; average distance between pores there notably greater than their diameter. Striae impunctate, slightly impressed. Scutellar stria long, with basal pore. Third, fifth and seventh intervals each with longitudinal row of numerous very small dorsal setigerous pores associated with 2nd, 5th and 7th striae respectively. Marginal series more or less widely interrupted medially.

Microsculpture on dorsum of head, pronotum and elytra not developed.

Hind wings fully developed. Metepisterna much longer than wide and strongly narrowed posteriad. Abdominal sterna, except for standart fixed setae, covered with short and dense pubescence. Anal sternum in male hardly truncate at apex, in female rounded, in both sexes with 2 pairs of setigerous pores along apical margin. Apex of anal tergum rounded. Metacoxae without any additional pores, only with two obligatory fixed setigerous pores. In fore tibia, outer distal margin with 3–4 spines, ventroapical tubercle with one spine. Metafemur with two, sometimes three, setigerous pores at hind margin. Tarsi very sparsely pubescent dorsally; 1st metatarsomere slender, approximately equal to 2nd and 3rd together. In male, 1st–4th pro- and mesotarsomeres rather weakly dilated; 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive vestiture only apically.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 35–36) rather robust, arcuate, with apex slightly directed ventrad and with large basal bulb. Apical orifice extended to basal bulb. Ventral surface flat. Terminal lamella (Fig. 34) approximately as wide as long, roundly narrowed to round apex (dorsal aspect). Internal sac with two rows (converging apically) of comparatively small teeth in apical half of median lobe and with a group of several teeth of same size medially.

Hemisternite of female genitalia (Figs 32–33) with two or three setae distally. Basal stylomere with two setae laterodistally. Apical stylomere arcuate, somewhat long and sharp at apex, with two long and thin proximal setae: one near ventral and another near dorsal margin of scrobe.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name refers to "Tamilnad", the area where the new species has been collected.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality (Manapakhan) in SE India (Tamilnad).

REMARKS. I include this new species into the genus *Siopelus* Murray, 1859 because it possesses all the distinctive characters of this genus listed by Noonan [1985a] and lacks the apomorphies characteristic of other related genera of the Selenophori group. The genus *Siopelus* is still poorly understood. Noonan [l. c.] regarded this taxon in very wide sense and included in it some groups which are usually treated as separate genera by other workers, for example, the rather distinct taxon *Harpaliscus* Bates, 1892. The latter includes several species distributed in the Oriental region as opposed to the other *Siopelus*, which all occur in the Afrotropical region (Africa, Madagascar and Arabian Peninsula). It is interesting that *S. tamilnadensis* sp.n. is most similar in combination of its characters to the Afrotropical members of *Siopelus*, particularly to the species of the former nominotypical subgenus of *Laparhetes* Jeannel, 1946 as this taxon was treated by Basilewsky [1950]. Like two known species of *Laparhetes* sensu stricto [*S. gracilis* (Harold, 1879) and *S. alluaudi* (Jeannel, 1946)], *S. tamilnadensis* sp.n. has rather distinct pubescence on the lateral intervals and apex of elytra and has a fine seta on the apical stylomere of the female genitalia in the position where most species of other *Siopelus* have a stouter peg-like seta [Noonan, 1985a]. However, the new species easily differs from both *S. gracilis* and *S. alluaudi* in the more stout body with green bluish metallic lustre on elytra, the edentate mentum, the narrower ligular sclerite and the presence of discal pores on 7th elytral intervals. It is remarkable also that *S. tamilnadensis* sp.n. is more similar in its appearance to the members of *Siopelus* sensu Basilewsky [1950] than to those of *Laparhetes* but distinguished from the former by more distinct elytral pubescence. The more exact position of *S. tamilnadensis* sp.n. will be possible after the modern revision of all Afrotropical species of *Siopelus* sensu lato.

It should be stressed that this is first record of the Afrotropical *Siopelus* from the Oriental region. The monotypic *Allosiopelus* N. Ito, 1995 described recently from the same area in SE India (the type locality: "Tranquebar, near Pondichery") and known to me only from the original description is more related, according to Ito [1995], to the genus *Calathomimus* Bates, 1886 (= ? *Hyphaerion* MacLeay, 1825) than to *Siopelus* due to the elongate mandibles and the entirely glabrous elytra.

Dioryche yunnana sp.n.

Figs 37–41.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, **China**, NW Yunnan, N of Lijang, Yulongxue Shan Mts., Daju, 2100 m, 22.V.1999, A. Gorodinskij leg. (ZISP).

Pararypes: **China**, Yunnan: 6 ♀♀, same data (ZISP; MPU); 2 ♂♂, env. Daju, 1800 m, 18.V.2000 m, S. Murzin leg. (ZISP; cBEL); 2 ♀♀, Daju, 15.VII.1993, T. Deuve leg. (MNHN); 1 ♂, Daju, Jinsha R., 27°18'N 100°14'E, 1950–2100 m, 2.VI.1995, S. Becvar leg. (cKM).

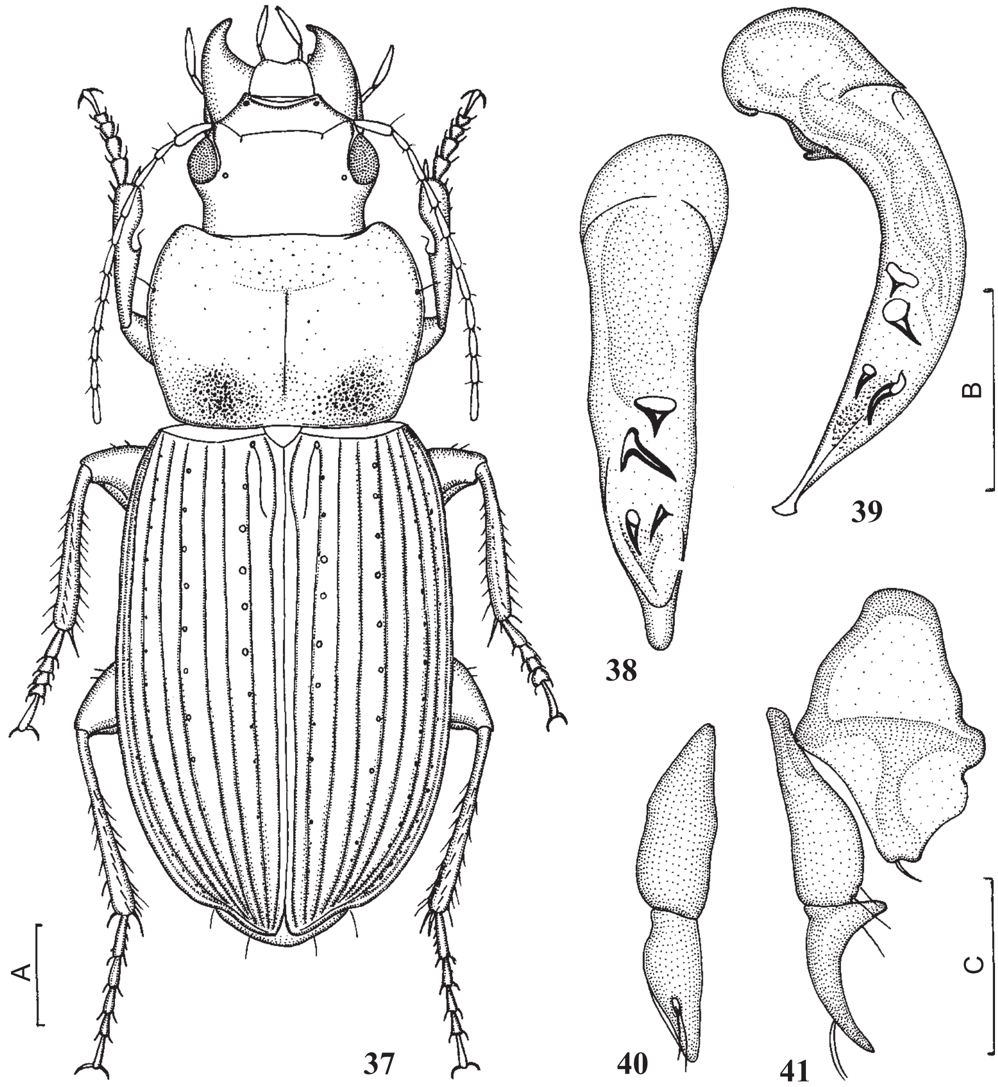
DESCRIPTION. Body length 7.4–9.6 mm, width 3.0–3.5 mm.

Black, with head and pronotum in some specimens reddish black; usually also labrum entirely or externally, base of mandibles and narrow margins of pronotum paler, reddish brown. Palpi, antennae and legs unicolorous, reddish brown. Upperside shiny, with weak green lustre.

Head relatively large, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.70–0.73 and 0.56–0.60 times as wide as pronotum, very finely and sparsely punctate on dorsum, with large and rather convex eyes widely separated from buccal fissure ventrally. Tempora moderately long, somewhat convex, sloped to neck, each covering with few short setae. Labrum very weakly concave anteriorly. Clypeus bordered along deep apical emargination. Frontal suture deepened. Ligular sclerite very narrow, not expanded laterally at apex. Paraglossae comparatively broad, much extended beyond ligular sclerite. Antennae slender, rather short, reaching at most basal ridge of elytra. Dorsal microsculpture visible at most only in narrow area under and behind eyes, consisting of fine, weakly transverse meshes.

Pronotum moderately convex, 1.42–1.51 times as wide as long, widest before middle (PWmax/PWmin = 1.17–1.23), usually throughout rounded at sides; sometimes sides rounded only anteriorly and almost rectilinearly converging basally. Anterior margin moderately emarginate; posterior one concave medially, rounded laterally, slightly wider than anterior margin and markedly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Both margins bordered only laterally. Apical angles slightly protruding, rounded at apex. Basal angles obtuse, sometimes subdenticulate at apex. Pronotal basal edge glabrous. Lateral depressions not developed. Basal foveae broad and shallow, separated from narrow lateral furrow by small flattened convexity. Pronotal surface rather coarsely and densely punctate and finely pubescent basally and very narrowly along sides; more sparse punctation present also along anterior margin and in central part of pronotal disc. Pubescence very short, hardly visible. Microsculpture in male invisible, in female weakly developed along base and sides; meshes weakly transverse.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.47–1.51 times as long as wide, 2.66–2.83 times as long and 1.20–1.28 times as wide as pronotum, widest just behind middle and rounded at sides. Shoulders prominent, angulate, each with a tiny (only hardly visible) denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation deep, without denticle at base. Sutural angles acutangular, in both sexes



Figs 37–41. *Dioryche yunnana* sp.n. (37–39 — holotype; 40–41 — paratype). 37 — general view; 38 — median lobe, dorsal aspect; 39 — the same, lateral aspect; 40 — stylus, lateral aspect; 41 — stylus and hemisternite, ventral aspect. Scales: A = 1 mm (37); B = 1 mm (38–39), C = 0.5 mm (40–41).

Рис. 37–41. *Dioryche yunnana* sp.n. (37–39 — голотип; 40–41 — паратип). 37 — общий вид; 38 — срединная доля, дорсальный аспект; 39 — то же, латеральный аспект; 40 — стилюс, боковой аспект; 41 — стилюс и полустернит, вентральный аспект. Масштаб: A = 1 мм (37); B = 1 мм (38–39), C = 0,5 мм (40–41).

somewhat sharp at apex. Basal bead finely pubescent in scutellar portion, strongly sinuate, meeting lateral margin at obtuse angle. Intervals largely somewhat flat, narrow and convex before apex. All intervals near apex approximately equal in width. Intervals nearly smooth, at most very finely and somewhat indististinctly punctulate. One or two lateral intervals and apeces of all other intervals covered with short and fine pubescence. Striae impunctate, slightly impressed basally and deepened apically. Scutellar stria long, with basal pore. Third, fifth and seventh intervals each with longitudinal row of distinct dorsal setigerous pores mostly not associated with striae. Dorsal microsculpture fine, visible throughout, consisting of narrow transverse meshes.

Hind wings fully developed. Metepisterna longer than wide and strongly narrowed posteriad. All visible abdominal sterna, except for standart fixed setae, covered with short and sparse pubescence. Anal sternum in male slightly truncate, in female rounded at apex, in both sexes with 2 pairs of setigerous pores along apical margin. Sides of anal tergum rectilinearly converging to rounded apex. Metacoxae finely punctulate, without any additional setigerous pores. Metafemur with two setigerous pores at hind margin. Tarsi almost glabrous dorsally; 1st metatarsomere slender, approximately equal to 2nd and 3rd together. In male, 1st–4th pro- and mesotarsomeres weakly dilated and carrying biseriate adhesive vestiture underneath; 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive scales only apically.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 38–39) arcuate, with apex directed ventrad and with oblique apical disc. Terminal lamella narrow, notably longer than wide, evenly narrowed to

narrowly round apex (dorsal aspect). Internal sac with 4–5 teeth of medium size in apical portion of median lobe.

Hemisternite of female genitalia (Figs 40–41) with one thick seta distally. Basal stylomere with two thin setae latero-distally. Apical stylomere weakly arcuate, moderately long, somewhat sharp at apex, with one long and thin proximal seta near ventral margin of scrobe.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name refers to "Yunnan", the area of geographical distribution of the new species.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the environments of village Daju in the north-western part of Yunnan Province.

REMARKS. Based on the elytra with intervals near apex convex and of approximately the same width, *D. yunnana* sp.n. should be included in the nominotypical subgenus of *Dioryche* sensu Schauberger [1935]. Within this subgenus, the new species is somewhat similar to *D. longula* Bates, 1892, described from Burma, in general habitus, body size and shape of basal angles of pronotum, but well distinguished in having the black dorsum with green lustre, the more convex body, the wider pronotum, the deeper elytral striae, the nearly impunctate elytral intervals and the male genitalia with much more developed apical capitulum. Besides, in *D. longula* the pronotum is more coarsely and densely punctate apically and the elytral microsculpture consists of more or less isodiametric meshes. In male genitalia, *D. yunnana* sp.n. is rather similar to *D. torta* MacLeay, 1825, widely distributed across Oriental region and occurring also in Yunnan, but its apical disc is oblique (not transverse as in *D. torta*). In addition, *D. torta* is smaller, its pronotum is more coarsely punctate and with sides sinuate or at most linearly converging to the more sharp basal angles, its elytra are more distinctly punctate and elytal microsculpture is more or less isodiametric. Unknown to me *D. convexa* Andrewes, 1924 described from peninsular India is somewhat similar to *D. yunnana* sp.n. in having the black colouration of dorsum, the convex elytral intervals and the transverse elytral microsculpture but well differing, according to the original description, in the smaller body, the more narrow pronotum and elytra, the more distinct basic punctation on elytral intervals, and the less transverse elytral microsculpture.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. I am grateful to Dr. I. Belousov (St.Petersburg), Dr. Th. Deuve (MNHN), Dr. M. Hartmann (NME), Dr. F. Hieke (MNHUB), Dr. J. Jelinek (NMP), Dr. K. Makarov and Dr. A. Matalin (MPU), late Dr. P. Lindskog (SMNHS), Dr. Gy. Szél (TMB) and Dr. J. Weipert (Plaue) for providing me the material treated in this study. The research was also made possible due to Grant No. 01-04-49-641 from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research.

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